

ALEXANDRIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 29.

Mr. Botts, in his late speech to the Radicals in Richmond, gave his "friends and allies," a hint as to the future management of affairs in this State, which they will probably lay to heart, and act upon hereafter, as occasion may require. It may be called "a receipe for keep ing up a Radical majority, and effectually "putting down" all show of Conservatism."-The report says that "he advised the ruling party to examine into the number of persons disfranchised, and then into the number of their own party, and unless their was a clear working majority, to look for other classes to disfranchise; and if they could not find classes to disfranchise, then to disfranchise indiscriminately until a majority was obtained."-Couldn't this be incorporated in the next "Supplemental Reconstruction bill" to be passed by Congress?

According to abstracts published of the speech made by Mr. John M. Botts, to the Radicals in Richmond, on Thursday, it must have been very bitter--full of the worst temper and the worst feelings. He advocated "the disfranchisement of every person who had ever written, spoken, preached, or prayed for the success of the rebellion, and every foreigner who had left his native country, and after swearing allegiance to the Federal Government for the advantages of its protection, had engaged in the rebellion." And he concluded by advising the blacks "not to listen to any talk about good feeling and magnanimity towards the politically disabled, but to act on the doctrine of Abraham Lincoln, that if there was only 5,000 loyal men in the State, they should govern it."

The Richmond Dispatch says that Mr. Botts in his recent speech "favored repudiation to a great extent," and that when he closed, "Hunnicutt asked him if he thought it constitutional to relieve the people from past debts in the manner proposed by him. Mr. Botts: Make it constitutional, sir, by putting it in the Constitution."

Gen. Williams C. Wickham writes a letter to the Radicals in Richmond, in which he says: "I am very desirous of seeing the Republican (Radical) party established upon a permanent basis in Virginia." Alas! and alas! again-that we should see this from the pen of one who once stood high in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

The President is to be tried by an adverse party-by a Senate with twenty members excluded by the votes of the sitting members; Senators of ten States entitled to their seats, but deprived of their seats!

Green in Caroline county, on the 26th. Hawkshurst who is in the field as a candidate for the radical nomination for Governor made

President Johnson has nominated to the Senate, Charles Van Winkle, as U. S. Marshal for the District of Virginia, in place of John Underwood, whose commission has ex-

Mr. Marye made a very able speech in the Virginia Convention, on Thursday, on the Suffrage question. His conservative views and

The "glycerine" story is considered the most laughable Radical party movement in the month of February! Caricatures are already in preparation.

arguments will, however, avail nothing.

It is reported that the scheme for "reconstructing" Maryland is by no means abandoned. Foreign immigration to New York has fallen

Meeting in London.

off within the last two months.

A public meeting was held in London, on Thursday. Many sympathizers with the cause of republican government in the United States attended, and the hall was crowded. John Bright, with many other members of Parliament, the Rev. Newman Hall, and other wellknown personages, were present.

Mr. Bright occupied the chair. He spoke strongly in favor of the U.S. and the Government, policy, and power of the American peo ple, and of England's duty and necessity of cultivating and maintaining friendly relations with them. If, he said, the British Govern ment and English press had acted rightly and prudently during the time of the late war in America, no power on earth could have alienated the two nations in feeling, or separated them in interest. Mr. Bright, in conclusion, expressed his firm belief that all prominent questions of apparent difficulty now pending

the nature and probable extent of the Alabama | Secretary. The preamble was struck out of claims carefully and in explicit terms to the the resolution and the bill was passed. Mr. assemblage, showing that England was com- McCreery, Senator elect from Kentuky, was pletely in the wrong. He said although the people of the United States waited and appeared to postpone the matter, the Alabama the sentence of a court-martial from being respectively. claims subject would lead to war in some short tored to his rank, unless renominated by the time unless the bill was paid. He would ad- President and confirmed by the Senate, was vise a settlement of the matter by arbitration called up, but no action taken upon it. the dein the manner proposed by or agreed to by the bate turning upon the case of Gen. Fitz John U. S. The reverened gentleman wound up his Porter, who was "severely handled" by several address with a powerful appeal to the peoples of England and America to affirm and maintain In the House of a perpetual peace in the interest of universal civilization. Mr. Hall resumed his seat amid U. S. bonds that had been destroyed by fire. loud cheering.

The following resolution was then proposed: Resolved, That this meeting expresses the most hearty good will towards America, and pledges itself to support any Government at expenditure of public moneys was adopted. home in its efforts to effect a prompt, right. In Committee of the Whole the Civil Approeous, and pacific settlement of all international priation bill was considered and some amend-

The resolution was adopted unanimously, hall standing.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

'To show the very age and body of the Times.'

Mr. Stanton still continues at the War Department. Yesterday, Marshal Gooding, appeared at the War Office and delivered to Mr. Stanton a notification from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, that Lorenzo Thomas had entered suit for \$150,000 damages against him for false arrest. Mr. Stanton received the notification, placed it in his desk, and informed the Marshal that his attorney would attend to the matter.

The Senate of Maryland yesterday adopted a resolution protesting against the action of the U. S. Senate in fefusing to admit Mr. Thomas to his seat. It was, however, at a caucus of the members of both the Senate and House, resolved to hold a meeting on Monday evening next to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the rejection of Mr. Thomas. The election, under the law of Congress, must take place on Tues-

will take possession of the gas works, heretofore managed by trustees. Hereafter the works will be run as a department of the city government. It is reported that the trustees will resist the seizure by force, having already filed a bill in court against it.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of New York, for a violation of a canon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, have found Mr. Tvng guilty, and have sentenced him tor receive a public admonition from the Bishop, in accordance with the provisions of the diocesan

The New York Herald's Washington dispatch reports that impeachment cannot pass the Senate, because Senators Trumbull, Fessenden, Anthony, Sprague, Tipton, Van Winder of Brooke Avenue, in Richmond kle, Willey and Sherman, with others not sustained is estimated at \$27,600. named, will vote against it. [Doubtful.]

Senator Wilson yesterday introduced a bill to incorporate the "National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," in the District of Columbia with U. S. Skinner, Z. C. Robbins, Levi P. Luckey, Frank Moore, and their associates, as corporators.

An organization is in progress at St. Louis to be composed of Democratic ex-officers and soldiers of the Federal army, the object of the organization being to counteract as much as possible the influence of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says that "Mr. Stanton has quietly, and without orders from the President, restored the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, which was abolished by Gen. Grant.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Mexico, Treasury Department. Several foreigners had been arrested, with Lieutenant Colonel Esteva, who was on duty, with other officers.

A paper has been started in St. Louis called the Repudiator, which will advocate, it says, "the repudiation of the so-called national debt, except that portion of it represented by legaltender notes.

The House yesterday passed a bill, reported from the Committee on Appropriations by Mr. Butler, for the better regulation of the custody and expenditure of public moneies.

Gen. Grant has revoked the order of Gen. Hancock removing the Aldermen and Council of New Orleans, and appointing others in their and Robt. Lee not excepted. Dey tole us if

Cotton closed heavy, in Liverpool, yesterday, at a decline of \$d.

Foreign News.

Prince Napoleon has left France on a visit to

The Liberte newspaper reports that King A Radical meeting was held at the Bowling | William of Prussia was recently thrown from his horse, and badly injured.

> The officers of the French army now absent on furlough have been ordered to report at their headquarters on or before the 31st day of March next, on which day all existing furloughs

Mr. Hunt, Under Secretary of the Treasury, will be Chanceller of the Exchequer.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Lord Stanley said the adjournment of Parliament until Thursday next was desirable, to afford the Government an opportunity to complete the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone said such a delay in the proceedings of Parliament was unprecedented; but in the present case it might possibly be justifiable. Lord Wensleydale is dead.

The parsonage of the Rev. Mr. Leslie, at Welmoust, near Cork, was attacked last night, but the assailants were driven off. Burke and the other Fenian prisoners in

Warwick jail will be removed to London for

Baron Budberg, the Russian Ambassador to Paris, while passing through Verviers, Belgium, on his return from a visit to St. Petersburg, was violently assailed by some of the sons of the late Baron Meyendorf, the well known Russian diplomatist. His assailants threw hand-grenades at him, which failed to take effect. The Ambassador escaped injury.

Congress.

In the Senate, yesterday, the memorial of the Union League of New York was presented, asking that bronze medals be struck to commemorate the deeds of and to be distributed among the officers, soldiers and sailors who defended the Republic. The Committee on Retrenchment reported a bill to abolish the Bureau of Statistics, and transfer its business to the office of the Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue. A bill to amend the Bankrupt act was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill directing the payment into the Treasury of all moneys accruing from the sale of captured and abandoned property was taken up, and the amendment appropriating \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to announce suits brought into the Court of Claims in connection with this matter was adopted. Mr. Trumbull between the two countries would be amicably accused the Secretary of the Treasury with Rev. Newman Hall followed. He stated pathizers, and Mr. Fesseeden defended the

In the House of Representatives are solution was adopted authorizing the reimbursement of The bill for the relief of the destitute people of the District of Columbia was taken up and adopted, and now goes to the President for his signature. The bill to regulate the custody and differences, and especially of those connected with the Alabama claim question.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill for the relief of certain exporamid loud cheers, and with every person in the ters of distilled spirits, which was debated up driven by the ball which wounded him near to the hour of adjournment.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. F. J. Arnold, proprietor of the "steamed oyster shop," in Richmond, was brought before Mayor Mayo on Thursday for creating a nuisance at his place of business, by blowing a steam whistle at all hours of the day and night. Some of the neighbors complained that they couldn't sleep themselves, and that the children were aroused at unseasonable hours, and "squalls" ensued. His Honor decided that it was a nuisance and ordered it to be abated.

The barn of Mr. Robert A. Bright, on his farm near Williamsburg, was burned this week involving the total loss of one hundred and sixty barrels of corn, all his farming implements and plantation machinery, &c., amounting to between \$2,500 and \$3,000, on which, we regret to learn, there was no insurance .-It was the work of an incendiary.

Messrs. Wilson & Walke, stationers, in Norfolk, have presented to the time-honored old sanctuary of St. John's church, in Hampton, a magnificent set of service books, consisting ot the Bible, Book of Common Prayer, Psalms On Monday next, by virtue of an ordinance and Hymns, Altar Service, etc. The books of the Philadelphia City Councils, the Mayor are all splendidly bound and gilt, and bear an appropriate inscription.

Mr. Thomas L. Kendall, now in charge of Point of Shoals light-house, in James river, has been appointed keeper of the Cape Charles light-house on Smith's Island. Mr. Kendall takes the place of Mr. Potts, who was killed a The board of Presbyters appointed to try the few weeks ago by a man named King. Mrs. Potts is appointed one of the assistant keepers.

A gentleman about forty years of age, called on the Petersburg Express and enquired the whereabouts of Gen. Winfield Scott. He was astonished when told that the General had been dead about two years, which was the first intimation he had of his death.

On Wednesday night a very disastrous fire occurred at the whiskey distillery of James J. Foster, on Moore street, a short distance west of Brooke Avenue, in Richmond. The loss

Major J. H. Whittlesey, a native of Winchester, has been elected to the chair of Military Science in the Cornell University, at Ithica, New York. He is a son-in-law of Gen. Fauntleroy.

Mr. Robert King died near Gordonsville, on Friday. He was born on the 29th of July, 1768, and consequently lacked but a few months of being 100 years old.

The store of Berry & Goodloe, in Fredericks burg, accidentally caught fire on Tuesday night, and the stock of goods was damaged to the amount of \$2.500-fully insured.

A rich vein of coal has been discovered on the Preston estate, near Saltville, in Washington county, now owned by Messrs. Palmer &

A paper mill at Petersburg, it is announced, has an agency in New York, and supplies seveto assassinate President Juarez and rob the ral of the daily and weekly papers of that city. Miss Margaret Tyler died suddenly at her residence near Aldie on Wednesday evening last, in the 92d year of her age.

> A steamboat is to be put on Dan river to run between Milton and Barksdale's depot. The Southern Accident Insurance Company Lynchburg) has determined to wind up.

> VIRGINIA RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION. -In the Convention on Thursday, the suffrage question, being under consideration, Hodges took the floor, and spoke in favor of negro suffrage. He said that when he came here he was in favor of taking all political disbilities off of men of the South in 1870, Jeff Davis we did not wote wid'em dey had several hundred blood-hounds behind the curtain, and would run us in the gulf of Mexico, or some udder place, but we didn't do it; and dey hiest de curtain, and what did we se; de ole def dog, de old blind dog, de ded dog. De de dog was de seceshum party, who would not hear de cries of de North, de blind dog was de Conservative parcy, and de ded dog was de Contederacy; and he tell you now, dat dey wan't fraid of either dog; we never can trust a man who had dem in slavery. Dey may forgive dem, but dey would watch dem, and would never forget dem.

> You will never git de colored man out of Virginia while de sun shines. He warnt gwine anywhar else; dis was heben enough for him, until Jusus comes out of de abundance of de heart de tongue speaks. Dar was white men in some portions of de State who neber did see de constitution, and neber will see it; all dey want was to see a bottle of whiskey and a chance to drink it. You tell us your are our friend; why, de devil might as well tell God he was His friend. He said once dar was a man who was named Moses and his wife was named Mary, and dey use to fall out some-times, and one day Mary got Moses down and she picked up a brick, and Moses hollowed, "Oh, Mary, don't don't hit me." "Well, I won't; but you must not do so any me or not."
> "Mary, I won't do so again." So Mary got up, but just as soon as Mary got in front Moses picked up the brick and knocked her down, and Mary asked him not to hit her, as she did not hit him, but Moses said, "I got de brick now:" and dat was de way wid the Conservative party. We got de whip now, and you ask us not to whip you; but we aint going to trust you wid it, either. [Great laughter.]

Hodges went through the whole bible history of the negro race, from the days of Ham. He announced that the Queen of Sheba was as black as the ace of spades. De Republican party had dug deep, and was going to build its house on the rock, while de other party was built on de sand, and a great fall was comin' some day. He ielt that God had put it in his heart to make a speech; he had done done it. He give Him the glory for it, and concluded. A member said he did not think the Great

Giver of all good was quite hard enough up to want the glory of any such talk. Lewis Lindsey, got the floor and made a rip-ping speech in favor of universal suffrage to

the negro race, and the disfranchisement of all concerned in the rebellion who did not bring forth fruits meet for repentance. Lewis had a new and enlarged edition of the history of the battle of New Orleans, as well as a new geography, in which the "mountains of Gib-beralter" were spoken of, as well as many other places never before heard of. He said if you colonize the mulatto gals at the foot of the "Marriage Fund Association" This society mountains of Gibberalter, white men would has issued a grave circular, which sets forth scale de mountains to look down git war dey ware.

In regard to the doctrine of social equality, he said he had no idea of bringing every white man he saw into his house; he had no idea of any such thing. He did nt want nothing to do with "poor white trash." He then went off into a dissertation (learned, of course,) on the history of Hannibal, who no one could say was a white man; also in regard to Cheops and "high-glyphics" of Africa.

Lewis travelled all over Egypt three or four times; talked about Othello, and "that pocket handkerchief." He was not to be fooled by a pocket-handkerchief—all he wanted was the 'right of way."

The Convention adjourned.

REMARKABLE.—At the battle of Williams-burg, in May, 1862, Gen. —, of this place, was dangerously wounded by a minnie ball, which went entirely through his face, crushing in its passage his law bone and knocking out several of his jaw-teeth. From this wound he has been a constant sufferer until a few days ago, when he had extracted, from near the root I six years ago. - Warrenton Sentinel.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

reported to the Senate "Rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting as a high Court of Impeachment." The rules are based upon the usual rules adopted in impeachment trials, but with some important amendments and alterations. It is provided that upon articles being presented to the Senate, the Senate shall, at 1 o'clock P. M. of the day following such presentation, resolve itself into a high Court of Impeachment. A quorum of the Senate shall constitute a quorum of the Court, and it shall continue in session (Sundays excepted), after the trial shall commence, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, until final judgment be rendered. The Chief Justice of the U. S. shall preside; notice shall be given him by the presiding officer of the Senate of the time and place fixed for the organization of the high Court of Impeachment, and he shall preside over said Court until its final adjournment. The presiding officer of the Court may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Court, unless some member of the Court shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the Court for decision, or he may, at his option in the first instance, submit any such question to a vote of the members of the Court. Witnesses shall be examined by one person on behalf of the party producing them, and then cross-examined by one person on the other side. At all times while the Senate is sitting upon the trial the doors of the Senate shall be kept open, unless the Court shall direct the doors to be closed when deliberating upon its decisions. All preliminary or interlocutory questions, and all motions, shall be argued by one person only on each side, and for uot exceeding one hour on each side, unless the Court shall by an order extend the time. The final argument on the merits may be made by two persons on each side. The argument shall be opened and closed on the part of the House of Representatives. All the orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, and without debate, except when the doors shall be closed for deliberation, and in that case no member shall speak more than once on one question, and for not more than ten minutes on interlocutory questions, and fifteen minutes | He looked upon the movement as a political on the final question, unless by unanimous consent. The adoption of these rules will guard against any unnecessary delay in the trial. The House of Representatives' committee is expected to report the charges and specifications of the articles of impeachment to that body today. The articles are nearly completed and are substantially about as follows: first sound of their movements on this question Two violations of the Constitution are charged. The first consists in removing Secretary Stanton from office while the Senate was in session without its advice. The second consists in | Congress, were equally well-known to be as deappointing General Thomas under the same | cidedly in favor of emancipation as Mr. Jeffercircumstances. -Two violations of the Tenureof-Office law are to be charged: First, the Pinckney and Mr. Clay, from the South, to removal of Secretary Stanton; second the say nothing of those men from the North, who assigning of General Thomas to the position. opposed that measure with equal firmness and Two violations of the Conspiracy act of July | integrity. - Alexander II. Stephens. 31, 1861, namely; First, a conspiracy with General Thomas to deprive Secretary Stanton of the office, second, a conspiracy with General Thomas and others unknown to the House of Representatives to obtain possession of Government property, the books, mails, and records of the War Department, etc. It is also under olutions were read declaring that the present consideration to introduce an article accusing | political crisis is fraught with danger to republithe President of attempting to induce the army officers to disobey the law. DU CHAILLU'S LECTURE. - A large audience

assembled last evening at Steinway Hall on the occasion of the delivery by Mons. P. B. Du Chaillu of his second lecture of the season on his explorations, discoveries and adventures in interior Africa. The distinguished lecturer and savant had chosen as the subject of his entertainment, "A Journey to the Cannibal Country, Elephant Hunting, Serpents, &c., Cape Lopez and the Slave Barracoons," and the lecture was listened to with deep attention to its close, interrupted, however, by not infrequent bursts of laughter at many of the more ludicrous incidents in this wonderful narration, which were considerably heightened by the speaker's somewhat piquant manner of conveying his impressions and ideas of things. His discourse was illustrated by a number of charts and paintings, and the particular section of the African continent to which the attention of his auditors was directed was that portion lying east and northeast of Cape Lopez, on the western coast. He described in a vivid style many thrilling adventures and remarkable discoveries made by him in his travels and so journ in the "cannibal country," and stated, as a singular feature of the barbarous customs of the cannibal tribes, that they never waste a corpse of one of their number, though they are never eaten by any of the family of which they were formerly members. A corpse that had lain or been buried five or six days was an especial relish with them, and he was of the opinion that as a people they were very fond of "high" game. Women were among them, as with us, considered tenderest (though they viewed this qualification in a carnivorous light, little girls were splendid, small boys were thought to be not bad eating, but old men were deemed tough. He congratulated himself on the fact that he exhibited no tendency to obesity and was not sick during his sojourn among them, as, "if he had been, it would have been difficult to tell what would have happened." His description of the elephant hunting and the costumes and customs of the various tribes was vivid and interesting, as was also his account of the slave trade and the barracoons at Cape Lopez, under King Bangoo, an individual who had, he stated, visited Portugal, Cuba and other countries, and who especially prided himself on his acquisition of the French language. In speaking of Cape Lopez, the lecturer considered it somewhat peculiar that the negroes were the greatest advocates of the slave trade. Wonderful dispatch was exhibited in the loading of a vessel with slaves, and he had seen six hundred embarked on a vessel within an hour. At the close of his lecture Mr. Du Chaillu was applauded by an audience that had evidently been amused and instructed. -N. Y. Herald.

BACHELORS will be happy to learn that their condition is to be ameliorated by a new movement in Boston, which takes the name of the of five hundred dollars for every member of the organization who has paid one hundred dol-lars, a gift of one hundred dollars for every child born when father and mother are both members, and an award of another one hundred dollars annually for the support and education of each child until it is ten years old. It is re-ported that ten thousand dollars have already been subscribed in aid of this project. "The growing tendency of our young men towards celibacy" is mourned by the projectors, who add that they intend to do all they can to apply the remedy.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South commences its session on Wednesday, 4th of March, at the church on the corner of Madison avenue and Preston st. in Baltimore. There will be two or three bishops and about two hundred preachers present. The Baltimore annual conference commences its session on the same day in the Eutaw street church, and the East Baltimore conference begins on the 11th of March, at the Exeter street church. The Methodist Protestant conference also assembles on the 4th proximo in the church on the corner of Green and Lombard streets.

The Antagonistic Principles.

It is a postulate, with many writers of this In the Senate, yesterday, Senator Howard day, that the late war was the result of two opposing ideas, or principles, upon the subject of African Slavery. Between these, according to their theory, sprung the "irrepressible conflict," in principle, which ended in the terrible conflict of arms. Those who assume this postulate, and so theorize upon it, are but superficial observers.

That the War had its origin in opposing principles, which, in their action upon the conduct of men, produced the ultimate collision of arms, may be assumed as an unquestionable fact. But the opposing principles which produced these results in physical action were of a very different character from those assumed in the postulate. They lay in the organic structure of the Government of the States. The conflict in principle arose from different and opposing ideas as to the nature of what is known as the General Government. The contest was between those who held it to be strictly Federal in its character, and these who maintained that it was thoroughly National. It was the strife between the principles of Federation, on the one side, and Centralism, or Consolidation, on the other.

Slavery, so-called, was but the question on which these antagonistic principles, which had been in conflict, from the beginning, on divers other questions, were finally brought into ac tual and active collision with each other on the

field of battle.

Some of the strongest anti slavery men who ever lived were on the side of those who opposed the Centralizing principles which led to the War. Mr. Jefferson was a striking illustration of this, and a prominent example of a very large class of both sections of the country, who were, most unfortunately, brought in hostile array against each other, No more earnest or ardent devotee to the emancipation of the Black race, upon humane, rational and Consti utional principles, ever lived than he was .-Not even Wilberforce himself was more devoted to the cause than Mr. Jefferson was. And yet Mr. Jefferson, though in private life at this time, is well-known to have been utterly opposed to the Centralizing principles, when first presented, on this question, and restrictions on the State of Missouri when she applied for admission into the Union, under the Constitution. manœuvre to bring this delicate subject (and one that lay so near his heart) into the Federal Councils, with a view by its agitation in a forum where it did not properly belong, to strengthen the Centralists in their efforts to re- and am prepared to sell lower than the North vive their doctrines, which had been so signal- ern markets, ly defeated on so many other questions. The fell upon his ear as a "fire bell at night." same is true of many others. Several of the ablest opponents of that State Restriction, in son was. Amongst these, may be named Mr.

MEETING IN NEW YORK.—An immense mass meeting of citizens opposed to impeachment was held at the Cooper Institute yesterday evening. James Gallatin presided. Rescan institutions in the U. S.; that the Government, by and under a written Constitution, is the only safeguard of freedom; affirming the right of the President to remove the members of his Cabinet, and declaring the attempt to deprive him of that right a monstrous perversion of the Chimneys, all kinds and sizes, Brushes, Wick, powers conferred upon Congress. powers conferred upon Congress.

The resolutions also deprecate impeachment, except as a last resort for the protection of the Republic from disgrace or grievous wrong. They express confidence in the dignity and moderation of the Senate to save the country from the dangers with which it is threatened, and, finally denounce impeachment as scandalous, wrongful, and unconstitutional, and at the same time, counselling the people to trust to free discussions and the ballot-box for redress in the event of the removal of the Presiden.

The resolutions having been adopted by ac clamation. James W. Girard was introduced and said that he regarded the meeting as a grand gathering of the people to protest against a revolutionary movement to deprive the nation of its lawful head. The real crime of Andrew Johnson, in the eyes of the Radicals, was that he had opposed negro supre-

Mayor Hoffman was the next speaker. In the course of his speech, which received much applause, he said the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and the impeachment of Andrew Johnson would hereafter be equally odious to the American people. Subsequently the meeting was addressed by

Hon. James Brooks.

LAWSUIT FOR A TERRIER Dog. - A replevin case, of considerable interest, involving the right of ownership of a dog formerly the property of Mr. Jefferson Davis, came up in the Baltimore City Court on Saturday, before Judge Scott. It appeared from the evidence, that during the late war Mr. Davis presented a valuable terrier dog, raised by him, to Mr. Mallory, Secretary of the Confederate Navy, and which finally came into the possession of Mr. H. D. Norrell, then residing in Richmond. After the close of the war Mr. Norrell moved to Georgia, and left the dog in question with Mr. Samuel R. Adams, also of Richmond, to keep for him, but which Mr. Adams contentded to be a gift of the animal. Subsequently Mr. Adams moved to Baltimore, and Mr. Norrell, finding out the whereabouts of the dog, sued out a writ of replevin before Justice Baysand, and received a judgment in his favor, giving him possession of the dog. Mr. Adams then took an appeal to the city court. After hearing the testimony, which was somewhat of a conflicting nature, Judge Scott affirmed the judgment below, thus leaving Mr. Norrell in possession of the dog.

RAILROAD MATTERS.-We are rejoiced to hear that one result of the recent Railroad Convention in Memphis and New Orleans has been such a modification of the present schedules on the route between New Orleans and New York, as will prevent any break of connection on the entire route between those cities, via this city. We have not as yet been advised of the exact time table agreed upon, but learn that it is such as will admit of the Orange road making the Northern connection at Washington with case, which cannot be done under the present schedule. - Lynch. News.

The United States Railroad and Mining Register, of Philadelphia, says: "One of the highways of commerce between the sea and the great West must be on Virginia territory, and then on the James and the Potomac, cities will rise up second only to those on the Delaware and the Hudson.

The nomination of Gen. Wisewell, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was yesterday rejected by the Senate.'

Gold. New York, February 29 .- Gold to-day 1413.

At her residence, at Culpeper Court House, on Tuesday, February 18th, Mrs. FRANCES EVERLINE HILL, widow of the late Colonel Henry Hill, in the 53d year of her ago.

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STEAM PIPE, GAGES, COCKS, VALVES and everything in the Steam Fitting Line.
Public Buildings and Dwellings furnished and fitted up with Gas in the most substantial and elegant manner. Steam Work for Factories, Milis, &c., prompt. ly and faithfully executed; all at prices which will give satisfaction.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, N. E. corner Prince and Pitt streets. The oldest and best established PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT in the city. All work done with dispatch, and in he most dusable

WHILIP PARK,

and workmanlike manner.

Satisfaction guaranteed. JOBBING done at short notice, and by him self, or the most experienced workman

MOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE Having commenced the manufacture of SOAP AND CANDLES,

at the Soap and Candle Factory, on Union st., between Queen and Princess, I have on hand, 25,000 pounds of SOAP. 50 boxes TALLOW CANDLES.

5,000 bushes ASHES, and carnestly solicit the patronage of my i-SAMUEL LUNT. oc 30-tf TO ICHMOND REFINED

SUGARS AND SYRUPS.
This day receiving per schr. Alice Cartis, and other invoice of SUGAR from the Refinery C. J. MORRIS & CO., Richmond, which I am instructed to sell as low as they can be bought in Baltimore. These Sugars have been triefly our confectioners and pronounced equal to say Confectioners and Merchants would do wall

to examine them. I OFFER FOR SALE.

200 bbls. "A," "Circle A," "B,"
Yellow," "C Extra, ' and Yellow.

40 bbls. Virginia Gelden Syrup.

AMPS, LAMP GOODS & OIL.

WM. COGAN, 15, North Royal Street, offers for sale Lamps in great variety, from the ittle Tom Thumb, to the most magnificent Parlor Lamp; Cut, Ground and Plain Globes; sonable prices. Especial attention is called to large lot of Stand Lamps ust received, purchased at extremely low figures, and offered at cor-responing rates. All who want real bargains in handsome Parlor and Table Eamps had bet-

ter come quickly. FLOUR FLOURI 20 bbls Family Flour-various brand. 100 " Extra Fleur. 50 " Super "

30 " Fine 40 " Ist and 20 A. In store and for sale by W. A. SMOOT & CO., No. 3, King stree! 40 " 1st and 2d Middling Flour.

A YER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, Forrest's Remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c., Cannon's Birters, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Hostetter's Bitters, Burnett's and Nichols' Cod Liver Oil Cod Liver Oil Jelly, and Wilbor's Cod Live Oil with Lime-received and for sale by WARFIELD & HALL

DEAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, Hor tetter's Stomach Bitters, Newcastle, Bi Carb Soda, Pure Cream Tartar, Sweet Spirits Nitre and Acetic Acid, just received and for sale by [jan 10-] JANNEY & CO.

DOR SALE. ONE THOUSAND CORDS OF PINE WOOD, on the stump, on Aquia creek, half a mile from water. Terms, S1 per cord; \$500 cash, the remainder when 500 cords have been carried from the land. Apply to

RICHARD SHACKLETTE.

feb 10-10t Dumfries P. O., Pr. Wm. co., Vs. COFFEE! COFFEE! 20 bags RIO, GOVERNMENT JAVA, and MANILLA COFFEE, received, in store and

MARYLAND HAMS-Two more tierces of those superior Sugar-cured Hams, received and for sale by

TIERCE PRIME SMOKED BEEF, 10 eeived this day and for sale by feb 21 AVERY & DAVIDSON. DOTY'S WASHING MACHINES.-We have on hand a few of the above celebra-

ted Washing Machines, which will be elosed out at 25 per cent less than regular prices. Call and examine at 88, King st. We want the room for other purposes. dec 4 JOHN T. CREIGHTON & SOY. FOOTH POWDER. - White's and Thurston's

Tooth Powder, Sozodont, Balm 1000 Flowers, and English Tooth Brushes, just received and for sale by

E. S. LEADBEATER & CO.,

ian 24

No. 7 South Fairfax st.

COFFEE! COFFEE! 20 bags Rio, Laguyra and Manilla Coffee, 25 received and for sale by ANDREW J. FLEMING,

EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES. 5 bbls of the genuine, the best early Potatoe known, for sale by COOK & KELLEY.

quality and in quantity to suit. Call and see.

JOHN T. CREIGHTON & SON,
jan 31

No. 88, King street.

BUTTER, -500 lbs. prime Goshen Butter, re-ceived and for sale by jan 24-2w (Jour,) DAVY & HARMON.

O. 1 RYE FLOUR, in store and for sale by GWIN, BECKHAM & CO.,

P LASTER-250 tons SOFT PLASTER, in lots to suit purchasers, for sale by jan 31 B. H. LAMBERT. On the 27th instant, at Culpeper Ct. House, Miss SARAH ANN ASHER.